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Ensinces Notices.

"ALDERNEY BRAND" CONVENSED MILK DESKS AND OFFICE FURNITURE
In great variety, manufactured by
T. G. SELLEW.
111 Fulton-st.

\$4. Full Sets. \$4.

Painless extracting without charge if artificial teeth are to be inserted. Feeth repaired or made while waiting. Lady in attendance. 502 and 501 Sd-ave., cor. Sithski, also 272 DR, MODEMANN.

EASTER CARDS. Six beautiful Easter Carda by mail on receipt of five 2-cent stamps. WHITING, 50 Nassau-st., N. Y Isaac Smith's Umbrellas are the best in the RHEUMATISM, GOUT, NEURALGIA

> Posttively Cured by Washburne's SALICYLICA.

the only internal remedy treating these diseases scientifically by gradienting the poisonous Uric Acid from the blood Thomsands of cases cured in the past six years. St per hox. All druggists. Depot, 257 Broadway, corner iteade. SPRING FASHIONS,—Gentiemen's dress hats ready; style correct; quality unsurpassed.

BURKE, No. 214 Broadway.

TRIBUNE TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Postage free in the United States. BUNDAY TRIBUNE ... Romit by Peatal Note, Manay Order, or Registered Letter. By Postal Note, the resulter will please write on the Note. "For THE NEW-YORK PHIBURS."

BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TRIBUNE.

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Advertisements for publication in The Tribunes, and orders
creeding delivery of the daily sayer, will be received at the
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Main University of the 1,263 decalway, Ja. m. to 3 n. m.
Ko. 308 West I wenty-thirdest. 10 a. m. to 8 n. m.
Ko. 760 Third-ave, near Ferty-seventh-st., 10 a. m. to 8 n. m.
Ko. 1,007 Third-ave, near systematical, 10 a. m. to 4 n. m.
Ko. 1,007 East One-hundred-and-twenty diffust, 4 to 8 p. m.
Union Square, No. 92 East Fourteenth-st., 10 a.m. to 8 p. m. WASHINGTON-1,322 F.st. | LONDON-19 Settor lat., Strand.

New York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 1.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-Resolutions of condolence to the Queen and the Duchess of Albany were adopted in Parliament. — The French troops will return to France after the capture of Hung-Hoa. — The English Foreign Office has been instructed to obtain information about American adulterations. There is much opposition to the intervention of England in the matter of the Congo treaty. The death of Nicholas Trubner, publisher, 18 announced in London.

CONGRESS.-Bills were reported favorably in the Senate yesterday providing for a public building at Troy, N. Y., and to establish a National forest reservation. Bills were introduced making an appropriation to pay the expenses of a commission to explore Alaska, and to allow drawbacks on imported materials used in the manufacture of tobacco, snuff and eigars exported. Mr. Platt spoke in favor of his bill to organize the Patent Office into a depart-In the House a joint resolution was introduced tendering the thanks of Congress to Mr. Sargent. Bills were introduced for the constructhe taxation of domestic and foreign insurance ances was never more clearly shown than in the companies; appropriating \$490,000 for the relief of sufferers by the Mississippi floods and authorizing the appointment of a Missouri River Commission. The Trade Dollar bill was furthered con-

Domestic.—Order has been restored in Cincinnati. The Supreme Court of the United States handed down a number of decisions yesterday, including two of interest to bankers and insurance men. Ex-Congressman W. G. Whitely has succeeded Judge Wales on the Delaware bench. Two men were found in a cave under Lookout Monutain, where they had been lost for fourteen days. ____ Assembly District election of delegates was held in Albauy County. --- The water in the Yazoo Valley is falling. Denial is made that the Pacific roads have secured control of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company. The bondholders' committee recommends standard gauge for the Toledo, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad system, - The suit of the Salvation Army against the New-Haven police captain has ended in a verdict of acquittal. - The charges made by Dr. Collins are to be investigated.

CITY AND SUBURBAN .- The Senate Committee on Cities vesterday rescinded itsaction looking toward the indictment of Commissioner Thompson.

In the investigation of the Police Department President French defended Superintendent Walling. The Sheriff and his subordinates were arraigned. The Aqueduct Commissioners gave another public hearing. ____ The sacred elephant was on exhibition. = Some of the furniture of the St. Nicholas Hotel was sold, _____ The new cabs were in use. ___ Argument was heard on the application to remove Receiver Green. ____ Commodore Fillebrown succeeded Commodore Upshur, == Testimony was taken in the Hamersley will con-Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (41212 grains), 84.41 cents. Stocks

generally were dull and lower and closed weak. THE WEATHER-TRIBUNE local observations indicate clear and warmer weather, followed by increasing cleudiness and chances of rain. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 47°; lowest, 25°; aver-

Quiet was restored in Cincinnati early yesterday morning, but an ugly feeling prevailed among certain classes all day. Up to midnight, however, there had been no outbreak. The presence of large numbers of militiamen seemed to have a soothing effect. A movement is on foot to withdraw the troops and replace them with new policemen. The authorities who are on the ground ought to know, of course, what is best; but at this distance, judging from the dispatches, that would be a dangerous thing

The furniture of the St. Nicholas Hotel is going !-going!-and within a day or two that famous old inn, so well known to all Americans, will itself be gone. Nothing will stay downtown in New-York permanently except the wholesale trade. Retail shops, amusements, clubs and homes-all are drifting toward the Harlem. The St. Nicholas has only yielded to fate, and it preserved its good name until the last. Old New-Yorkers, to whom memories of the past are not unpleasant, will regret the disappearance of one more landmark.

General Gordon has met with a serious disaster. He led his Egyptian troops against the Arabs with characteristic skill and courage, and was on the point of winning a signal victory when he was betrayed by the cowardice or

treachery of his followers. The battle ended in a disorderly stampede in the direction of Khartoum. The confidence of the populace in General Gordon is reported to be unimpaired. This, however, scarcely seems credible. His prestige as a lucky commander who invariably won his battles was almost his only resource. That prestige must now be materially diminished. His position seems to us most desperate.

A strong feeling is certainly developing among New-York taxpayers against the Quaker Bridge Dam in connection with the plan to increase the water supply of this city. The cost seems uncertain, except that it will be enormous, and the need of the structure is not pressing at all. The anxiety of the Aqueduct Commissioners, however, to reach some decision in the matter is quite natural and easily understood. Much time has already been spent in deliberation. It is to be hoped, therefore, that taxpayers who do not want to see the Quaker Bridge Dam built will hasten to state their objections.

The introduction of cheap cabs in the lower part of the city is an experiment which every New-Yorker who does not own a carriage and exactions of public cabme: for years have been have been put up with in any place except in this good-natured town; and to travellers passing through the city the cabman has always been an absolute terror. The public therefore will be heartily glad if the Cheap Cab Company enjoys the success which is foretold for it. At present, provision is made only for the convenience of business men in the daytime. If the company's cabs were within call of the uptown clubs in the evening, it seems likely that they would be much used.

There is a growing appreciation in Congress of the importance of protecting the forests. senator Miller, from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, reported favorably a bill to establish a great Government reservation about the head-waters of the Missouri and the Columbia rivers. This is an important measure, and in the opinion of forestry experts should be promptly passed. The Federal Government still owns these woods on the Great Divide of the continent, and can do what it pleases or seems best with its own. If the bill should fail, and if the lumbermen should once get a footing in these woods, the chances of saving them would be greatly reduced. Even if the tree-cutters should do no harm, yet steps should be taken to prevent the destruction of the forests by fire. Danger from this source threatens more every year now, as travel into that country increases.

When Germany and Spain were making much of each other some time ago, it was asked by the rest of the world in a general way what the Madrid Government expected to gain by breaking with France to draw near to Prince Bis marck. The answer was-"Morocco." France had an eye, possibly two, upon that country; and Spain herself was not regardless of its existence. Germany, it was suggested, in return for King Alfonso's friendship, might in some way help the Spanish monarch to increase his domains in the direction of North Africa. This was only mere supposition, however, and for a long time nothing more was heard on the subject; but recently dispatches from Madrid have stated that aneasiness existed there in regard to the designs of France upon Morocco; and now a request has been made to the Government to establish a protectorate over the desired land. Germany has not yet moved in the matter. It would not be strange, however, if some intimation of Prince Bismarck's wishes were heard soon,

THE DRIFT OF LAWLESS ACTION.

The necessity of adhering to constitutional and lawful methods for the redress of grievriot at Cincinnati. The purpose of the initial movement was undoubtedly innocent and even praiseworthy, though it indicated a feverish condition of public sentiment. The law-abiding men who held the indignation meeting, however, gave the impulse to another element, still well-intentioned, but with less self-control. These started the movement toward the jail, and from that instant every step attracted some more lawless influence, and as the transition from passionate reprehension of iniquitous verdicts to deliberate assaults upon the constituted authorities went on, it is easy to see how the well-meaning elements fell to the rear, and how their places were taken by violent and sinister ones. The history of all similar uprisings teaches the impossibility of keeping any mob to a conservative policy, or of preventing its action from becoming irrational, frantic and mischievous. The Cincinnati press states that the rioters on Friday night -the assailants of the jailwere mostly workingmen. But it is evident that the incendiaries of the Court-House were a different kind. These were the restless, lawless creatures who harbor in all great cities, and who eagerly avail themselves of any opening to start a destructive disturbance.

When the attack on the jail had failed the original motive of the uprising had passed away. But by that time the streets were full of men who had more sinister motives, and they kept up the excitement. As has several times happened previously, a strong feeling grew up against the militia. It is not to be believed, however, that this feeling was shared to any extent by the law-abiding classes. They must generally recognized. Murderers are screened have realized that the militia were bound to do their duty at such a time, and that the safety of away either as hereditary taints or as unavoidthe community depended upon the firmness and fidelity of the citizen soldiery. When men of justice is the signal for pettifogging devices undertake to supersede the laws, moreover. whether they are the best or the worst classes, timentalists. Bench, juries, courts of appeal they have no right to complain because they encounter resistance on the part of authority. and there very much, to confuse the public If any community had a right to set uside its own authorized machinery informally whenever it took the notion, chaos would soon come again. Nor are the militia to be blamed for doing what they were enlisted to do. Nothing indeed can be more unreasonable than the complaint at such times that the troops were too severe. Troops are never called upon except life has been systematically cheapened throughwhen severity has become absolutely necessary, out the country. The majesty of the law and and at such crises the sharpest methods are also the shortest and the most humane.

It is evident that from the beginning the character of the resistance to the authorities was changing constantly for the worse, and that though plunder was fortunately prevented in time, it was the ultimate aim of many who renewed and kept up the fight toward the last. The people of Cincinnati have had an experience which they will no doubt profit by, however. They have seen that the popular apathy which permitted the growth of those conditions whose outcome became so intolerable cannot be atoned for by sudden explosions of blind indignation. Such explosions only make things worse by affording opportunities for the firebrands of society, and by familiarizing the

lawlessly inclined with license. It is, moreover, a bad symptom when an American community, trained in the practice of orders were issued to Mr. Cunningham for work self-government, familiar with all the constitu- on one sewer, and that in numerous cases sev- creating in youthful minds a morbid excitement ministry fifty years.

are only expected in the South American republics or amid the social anarchy of unformed frontier settlements. For it cannot be too must be primarily responsible for whatever abuses are tolerated in this country, and that they have no excuse for revolution or riot such as may be urged by the subjects of autocratic and despotic governments. The stability of our and intelligence, and if these are not sufficient to guard against blind onebursts of violence, the unhealthy reaction against preceding apathy, there is no other protection for society to fall back upon. Ordered self-government, in short, demands individual conservatism and obedience to law.

A WARNING TO THE COUNTRY. The only apology which Cincinnati can offer for the reign of terror is the im punity wherewith murderers have been shedding blood. Only one murderer has been Jury. But between Saturday and Monday the hanged since 1866; the criminal proced- Democratic members of the committee received ure has been repeatedly changed, and the statutes have been reduced to such a state of pair has long been anxious to see tried. The disorder and confusion that it has been impossible to carry a death-sentence into execution; an annoyance to residents which would not lawyers have had recourse to the flimsiest pleas and juries composed of the most ignorant material have been openly tampered with and purchased. The final outcome of a long series of flagrant miscarriages of justice is a sudden paroxysm of lawlessness. The most reputable citizens, exasperated by a monstrous verdict, look into one another's faces to read in angry | The proceeding, so far as it affects the Demoflushes what was in their own quick-beating cratic members of the committee and the Dishearts-the conviction that if the murderers were to get their deserts they must be taken out | markable. and hanged at short notice. Beaten back after their fierce assaults upon the jail, they gathered bout the court-house where tribunals of justice out in default of any other plea; and the the hour for the labor he furnishes, and no moralist loses no time in improving the ocand hanged.

> The advice is excellent, although it comes late in the day for unhappy Cincinnati, with its smoking rains, its blood-stained streets, and its sullied reputation. But it will be a grave misalculation if the moralists limit their warning a the city which now needs it less perhaps han any other in the land. Experience gained through fire, slaughter and pillage may be depended upon to put an end to most, if not all, he evils and abuses of criminal procedure in lineinnati. But is there not reason to believe that the laxity of administration, which has opened a way for lawlessness, destruction and bloodshed there, prevails throughout the country? Is it not true that the whole body politic s suffering from this disease? Has there not been a lamentable decline in public respect for law and in the confidence of all classes of people in the agencies and tribunals of justice throughout the country? These are serious questions which should not be lightly set aside. Cincinnati is not by any means the only community which needs admonition concerning the dangerous tendencies of confused legislation and reckless administration in regard to crime. Its blazing court-house, where justice has been a venal trade and a roaring farce, looms up as an

minous warning to the country. Few illustrations are needed to point the general application of Cincinnati's lesson. To begin with National examples, the Guiteau trial, while it resulted in conviction, brought lasting reproach upon American criminal law The prisoner was allowed for nearly three months to act the mountebank before a grinning audience and to insult counsel, witnesses and the bench itself; and the effect of his blasphemy, ribaldry and effrontery was intensified by the coarse harangues of his chief defender and by the levity and buffoonery of the audience. That trial was a most glaring illustration of the decadence of American criminal procedure. The Star Route proceedings, occupying six months for the second trial alone afforded another startling example of the paralysis of judicial dignity. The first trial ended in an inexplicable judgment of the jury, which had to be set aside; and the second trial resulted in what was generally regarded as a niscarriage of justice.

Passing rapidly from National to State tribunals, we have only to mention such notorious failures in criminal law as the acquittal of Dakes and Nutt in Pennsylvania, of Dunn in Chicago, and of Thompson in Kentucky, in order to illustrate the laxity in judicial procedure which is now prevailing. Instances might be multiplied by the score. The dealings of State authorities with public outlaws in the West, the acquittal of Frank James, and many other scandalous compromises and alliances with crime enforce the same lesson. In too many communities, criminal law is neither respected nor feared. The inviolable sacredness of human life is a principle which is no longer from punishment, their crimes are explained able accidents, and their appearance in courts at the bar and the mock heroics of morbid senand Legislatures are contributing, here a little mind in regard to the criminality of murder The equity of the day leaves the sixth command of the Decalegue open to individual option-often directly sanctions the taking of human life, sometimes even seeks to dignify and ennoble it. Cincinnati does not stand alone in the laxity of its criminal procedure. Human the terrors of judicial tribunals have fallen into decay. Cincinnati gives timely warning of one of the most dangerous tendencies of American life.

A SINGULAR PROCEEDING.

The course of the Democratic members of the Senate Committee on Cities yesterday, in reconsidering their action of Saturday asking the Grand Jury to take cognizance of certain damaging testimony affecting the Commissioner of Public Works, has a peculiar look. It would also appear that the District-Attorney acted in a singular manner under the circumstances.

The committee, during its recent sessions, has taken some remarkable evidence disclosing the methods under which Mr. R. A. Cunningham receives \$75,000 a year from the city on \$999 orders issued by Commissioner Thompson. It was shown on Friday that in one day three

tional methods of reform and redress, forgets eral orders had been made out, within a com- for which there is no outlet. Unfortunately its civilization and resorts to practices which paratively short time, to cover one job. Mr. Cunningham testified that the work under some of these orders was continuous. The only purpose of making more than one order, especially strongly emphasized that the people themselves on the same day, was that of evading the statute. This provides that when the several parts of any work, job or supply shall together involve the expenditure of more than \$1,000, the same shall be done by contract made at public letting. Hence, separate orders were issued to institutions resis entirely upon public virtue Mr. Cunningham so that as many different bills could be made out for one job as would enable him to keep each bill under the \$1,000 limit. The statute makes no exception for sewer or any other work; and "to evade" the act is made a misdemeanor.

It appeared clear to the Senate Committee on Saturday and to its counsel, one of whom is an ex-judge of the Court of Appeals, that Mr. Thompson had disregarded the law. Although a majority of the members present were Demoerats, it was voted to send the testimony to the District-Attorney for the use of the Grand some new light. Being in the majority yesterday they moved to reconsider their action of Saturday, and directed that a request be sent to the District-Attorney for the return of the letter and testimony sent to hun. The Grand Jury was in session, but without consulting it the District-Attorney promptly returned the letter and evidence, although officially made aware that the two Republican members present at the meeting of the committee had dissented from its action. In returning the letter united in a call for an indignation meeting. So Mr. Olney volunteered an opinion in defence of intense was the feeling of rage among all the legality of Mr. Thompson's course, which classes that the gathering of a crowd was the may perhaps account for his not having signal for mob-rule. Excited men had only to thought it necessary to consult the Grand Jury. trict-Attorney, must be set down as at least re-

The system of rebuilding and repairing severs under these orders to Cunningham is most extraordinary. The city has men emhad been converted into dens of pettifogging ployed to do similar work, but the greater part and bribery and made a huge bonfire of it. of it is given to Mr. Thompson's personal and These are facts which Cincinnati itself blurts political associate, Cunningham. He is paid by person is permitted to compete with him. The casion for Cincinnati's good. Pettifogging cheaper and poorer the labor he employs, and must be discountenanced; juries must be the longer time he takes to do the work, the illowed to read newspapers and quickened in greater are his profits. Hence he employs men intelligence as well as purified in morals; the at 15 cents an hour, and the city pays him 25 riminal procedure must be simplified and ac- cents. Practically he keeps his own time, and relevated; and murderers must be convicted his bills are paid without question. But when the committee desired to verify some of his This is good logic. The premises are sound | bills, Mr. Cunningham testifies that his payand the reasoning cannot be called in question. rolls have been destroyed. Comment is un-

DEMOCRACY IN BOSTON.

It is announced that the new Massachusetts State Democra ic Club will be inaugurated April 12, and that a dinner will be given in Boston to celebrate the event. But considering the distressed condition in which the Democracy of the Hub now finds itself, it will doubtless feel more like indulging in a solemn penitentia fast than in a jolly feast on the 12th of the month. If the managers of the dinner are wise they will put a good many funeral baked meats on the menu. A few nights ago the Boston Democrats met

in their respective wards for the purpose of choosing committeemen for the ensuing year. To say that in the majority of these caucuses dissension reigned supreme is to put it mildly In the Second Ward there was a disgraceful row which resulted in one of the delegates being "almost pushed through the ceiling. This unfortunate gentleman was an Alderman and later in the evening he led a bolt from the caucus that drew off half its strength. In the Seventh Ward one howling faction hurled the charge of treachery at another howling faction, and no sooner had the names of the Inspectors been announced than a large number of persons withdrew, declaring that it was not "a square deal." These bolters organized, denounced the tactics of their brethren whom they had desorted and resolved to appeal to the City Com mittee. The Eighth Ward caneus is reported to have been rendered additionally interesting by the presence of a professional pugilist whose services had been secured by one of the facions. The character of the meeting can be adjed of from the statement made by The Boston Journal that "the police, who had wisely decided to defer resorting to their clubs as long as practicable, were frequently obliged "to rush forward and push the struggling con-"testants apart." Before the pandemonium ceased the Independents bolted. In Ward Fourteen there was a tussle which The Journal It will save time and trouble. reports lasted twenty minutes. Hats were smashed, coats were torn, coarse epithets were exchanged, and a general bedlam was let loose Here also there was a bolt, fully one-half of the meeting leaving in anger and disgust, hotly complaining of a lack of fair play. In Ward Five there was still another bolt, and the bolters passed a series of resolutions in which they protested against "any and all such cut-and dried and unfair proceedings as were practised by the men calling themselves Demoerats and pretending to be carrying out the

rules of the City Committee," Such being the pitiful state of the Democracy of Boston just now, how idle to talk of Boston Democrats giving a political dinner! If the Massachusetts State Democratic Club is gifted with a realizing sense and is in the possession of any bowels of compassion, it will decline to exact this tribute from its Boston brethren, at this gloomy stage of their history. Let the Club counsel that the dinner be postponed, to the end that those who were expected to give it may devote all their energies to composing their quarrels. We may add that this would seem to be General Butler's opportunity. He might win new laurels as the great pacificator of Boston Democracy.

THE HALF-DIME NOVEL.

a boys who robbed a pedler in Pennsyl-4 were found to have on their persons four gold-mounted revolvers, a number of actresses' photographs, and six half-dime novels. The leader of these boys was rather mature, as boys go in this age-sixteen years old-and it will hardly do to lay the blame of all his wickedness at the door of the half-dime novels. But the fact that the dime novel, or half-dime novel, or some form of cheap literature always turns up when the effects of the young highwaymen, burglars, thieves and other precocious amateur criminals are got together is too s aifleant to be overlooked. THE TRIBUNE printed recently a letter from a writer of dime novelwhich has attracted a good deal of attention over the country. In this the writer indignantly resented the denunciations continually passed upon dime novels, declaring that they were as a rule thoroughly wholesome and often effective. There is no doubt that many dime novels are quite as wholesome and instructive as much other literature that is provided for children at a higher price. Like the stories of Captain Mayne Reid, many of them deal with adventures, and Indians, and the like, but with no worse consequences than usually follow from

for the reputation of the dime novel of this class, the country is flooded with flash newspapers and cheap stories in which vice is made attractive, fives of crime are painted in glowing colors, the young are incited to lives of adventure and even of downright depravity, and the " brown bread and milk " of every-day existence

are made thoroughly insipid. The printingpresses pour forth this stuff in a vast stream, and it finds its way, of course, into the hands of the class for whom it is intended. These papers and books have such a sale that the wonder is not that there are so many boy-highwaymen and boys who carry pistols as that there are not

There are several ways in which such an evil can be met. One is by providing literature for children that shall be cheap and wholesome and yet attractive. A great deal of progress has been made in this direction by some of the publishers; who hardly reach, however, any class but the children living in well-ordered and wellsheltered homes into which the flash literature seldom makes its way. What is needed also is cheap literature that can meet the flash literature on its own ground-that will be cheap, and at the same time attractive without pandering to vicious tastes. Here, of course, the publisher of the decent cheap literature must be somewhat at a disadvantage. It will not always be easy to give the same relish to his stories as the publishers of the Boy Pirates and the Juvenile Jawhreakers put into theirs. But a healthy boy has no natural interest in crime, and there are clean and honest subjects enough to interest him. It is a great mistake to make children's literature mawkish, or to talk down to them in a patronizing way. They like strong meat as well as the rest of us, and no one cares to be made to feel inferiority.

Another way in which the flash reading evil can be met is for parents to take a closer interest in the daily lives of their children. How many fathers who read these lines know what their boys are reading? Too many boys are turned over, as if by contract, to the schoolmaster, and no more thought is taken of them. A little closer association between parents and children in many cases would leave less chance for the vender of flash literature to step in. Another illustration of the disastrous influence

f speculation upon productive industry and legitinate trade appeared yesterday in a commercial dispatch from Boston, which stated that no Boston iouse was involved in the failure of the great rub ber firm of Marseilles and Para, which forced rubber ast year up to \$1 20 per pound for Para. It added: The rubber works are now mainly closed. Those now idle are the Woonsocket Company, at Woonsocket, R. L., the National, at Bristol, R. L. the L. Cander, at New-Haven, the Meyer, at New-Brunswick, the New-Brunswick, at New-Branswick, and the American, at Box ton," These establishments, when in full operation, employ a great number of hands, and add a large sam to the yearly product of the country. They are idle now, as many rubber works have been for a long time, because the gigantic speculation last year rendered the price of rubber so artificial and unreliable that production of raicber goods was deemed unsafe. The only people who profited at that time, when everybody else was injured, were the few speculators who engineered the advance in prices. Now it appears that they have met the fate which so often befalls those who contrive to control for a time the markets for staple products. They could force the price up by heavy buying, but they ould not compel anybody to take their load off their hands at any price. The result was a great fall in price, and then a great failure. Thus i seems that the supposed gains of the speculators were fictitious, like the prices they established. Everybody suffered, and nobody really gained.

"We have known of but two Americans," says The Troy Press, "that it seemed preposterous to address as "Hou."—Samuel J. Tilden and Horatio Seymour." And yet The Press pretends to be, and apparently is, sincere in advocating the claims of Roswell P. Flower to the Presidency. It's a queer world.

There are a great many people in Brooklyn and its suburbs who take an active interest in racing. That is shown by the prosperity of the Brighton Beach race-track, which is mainly supported by Kings County. Now every racing man east of the Bridge looks on the Brooklyn stable, the properry of the Dwyer Brothers, as quite the most stupendous collection of horsellesh that the world has yet seen. Undoubtedly the Dwyers have been exceedingly shrewd and sagacious, and have owned some of the best of the American racers of recent years. But if a writer in The Brooklyn Eagle may be believed, their pass successes will prove manginutcant in comparison with their future triumphs. According to him almost every horse they now ownand the name of these is legion-is almost certain to win every race he runs in. This being the case, the jockey clubs might as well meet now and award almost all their stakes and purses to the Dwyers.

The Louisville Courier Journal wants to know what is the matter with the Haucock and English ticket?" The same thing is the matter with it that has been the matter with all the Democratic tickets that have been run by the Democratic party during the last quarter of a century. The quadrennial post mortem examinations have shown that the successive tickets were afflicted with the disease known in medico-political circles as nothaving-votes-enough.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett has taken for the coming summer a cottage at Deer Cove, Lynn, Mass.

Professor Mahaffy will presently join Dr. Schliemann, who is now for the second time making ex-cavations on the site of Tiryus. The ex-Queen Isabella of Spain is losing her love

for Paris. She thinks republican society does not treat her with sufficient distinction. His Imperial Highness Prince Hara, the only surviving child of the Emperor of Japan, having almost reached the age of seven years, is having a separate palace built for his occupancy.

Kaiser William, King George of Greece and King Christian of Denmark will meet this summer in Wiesbaden, where King George will attend the baths, by advice of his physician. The Greek paper Non rimers states that rooms have been secured for the three princes in the principal hotel at Wiesbaden.

" Senator Hoar, I have a number of questions I would like to ask you as to the Presidential sentiment in Massachusetts," said a Washington correspondent one evening last week. The gentleman addressed smiled genially and replied: "Well, sir, you may put your questions, but"-very slowly and solemnly-"I-will-not-answer-one-word!"

Dr. J. H. Zukertort, who has gained the title of the champion chess-player of the world, is playing at present in Pittsburg. He will visit the principal cities in the United States and then go to China. After he has been in the Celestial Empire for a short time he will return to England. The doctor combines profit with pleasure, and while he was in New-York sont home a draft of \$2,000 as one of the results of his American trip up to that time.

On a recent occasion when King Oscar, while in the Norwegian capital, desired to meet his Swedish Ministers in Cabinet council, he took a train from Christiania and when just across the boundary met his ministers, took them into his private carrage and with the train speeding over Swedish ground neld the council then and there. It is, say the Swedish papers, probably the only instance on record of a king's having presided over a council of his ministers on a railroad train.

PROVIDENCE, March 31 .- Ex-Governor Elisha Dyer, whose wife died on Saturday last, is himself

PETERSBURG, Va., March 31,-The Rev. Dr. John E. Edwards, of this city, a prominent Methodist in the South, is critically ill. He has been in the THE DRAMA—MUSIC.

MR. IRVING AT THE STAR.

The excitement of that cheerful October evening, last year, when Henry Irving made his first appearance in New York, was repeated last night, at the Star Theatre, where "Much Ado About Nothing" was presented, and where Mr. Irving and Miss Terry effect their re-entrance, and were welcomed by a great and brilliant company, with acclamations, with floral tributes, and in a charmingly manifest spirit of the heartiest admiration and good-will. The scene, indeed, was one of unusual brightness, kindliness and enjoyment, both before the curtain and upon the stage. The applause, upon the entrance of Beatrice a rare vision of imperial yet gentle heauty!-broke forth impetuously and continued leng; and, upor the subsequent entrance of Benedick, it rose into a storm of gladness and welcome.

Mr. Irving and Miss Terry-received here, at the outset, six months age, more as old friends than as strangershave now firmly established themselves in the admiration and esteem of the American audience; and, whatever difference of opinion may exist as to the aptitude or felicity of either of them, in any specific character, there is neither denial nor doubt of their sterling ability, achievuents and merits. They have become a portion of our pleasant, instructive and valuable experience; and, since the American stage is cosmopolitan, they doubtless will long retain their place among the forces whence our culture as a people is stimulated and refreshed. The circumstances which attended their re-entrance, last night were all confirmatory of their permanent success and

auspicious for their future. "Much Ado" had not before been given in New-York by Mr. Irving, but it had been given by him in other clifes, and the rosy accounts of it sent from those cities had in spired the greatest anticipation as to its general present ment, and as to the acting of Mr. Irving and Miss Torry in Benedick and Beatrice. This anticipation was largely fulfilled. The scenic exposition of the piece was clabo rate and sufficiently correct and often beautiful. "The uside of a church," as Shakespeare calls it with his excellent directness, was one of the most imposing sets hat have ever been displayed. The cast was the same, in many features, with which Mr. Irving revived this omedy at the London Lyceam, on October 11, 1882, and the acting, throughout, was careful, even and harmonious, as well in the subsidiary parts as in the principals.

Extended comment on the comedy of "Much Ado" will carcely be expected in this place. To traverse that familar field must necessarily be to walk again in the path that our footsteps have already made. The piece was written at what seems to have been the happiest period of Shakespeare's life—the period when also he produced "A Midsummer Night's Dream, and "The Merchant of Venice." To the analytic student or the poet "Much Ado" is especially interesting as showing the maturity of Shake peare's humor, his power to contemplate life in the obective point of view, and to portray it as if seen from above, with all its contrarieties and all its lights and shadws. To such a student the comedy is impressive, also, as showing the transfiguring power of Shakespeare's aristic skill, and the fertile wealth of his invention; for in this piece is made an old story new by his treatment of it, and he invented Benedick and Beatrice, Digitary and Ve ces, and all that relates to them-a very remarkable eat, surely, of literary creation.

Upon Mr. Irving's impersonation of Benedick it is not asy to pronounce a precise judgment. The performance interesting and charming. The actor's personal singuarity and the psculiarities of his histrionic method do of defract from its charm; on the contrary, they give it iquancy and make it unique . His way is his own way, nd it is richly fraught with high bred care, intellectual epose and demure gravity. He speaks the solitoquies, o be sure, more with the author's appreciation f them than with the air of the impersonator; ut he bauters and fences nimbly with the provoking trice, and his demeanor in the challenge scene is resoite, dignified, simple, and rightly touched with a tone of and crous menace. It is a certain moral and mental ex-itation in his ideal of the part, combined with a sequent unctude or lack of dash in his execution, that perplexes eigment, and makes it difficult for an observer to deter oine whether his is Shakespeare's Benedick or a glorificaon of it. Whichever it be, it is a rich display of the art which an actor should peculiarly possess-the art to in vest a fanciful conception with a natural body-and it is uil of pleasure for those who see it.

The manner characteristic of Benedick, as Shaksspeare nas drawn him, is a buoyant, brilliant, dashing, aggressive nanner, largely based on well-nurtured animalism. He is ot a man of sentiment, and there is no romance in his nature. Of his satirical perception and amused contempt of the romantic, love-lorn swain, his " Poor, hurt fowi! now will he creep into sedges," is exceedingly significant. Before he loves Beatrice he has avowed the ideas and feelings, and he has implied the customs, of a sensual rover: and when at last he does come really to love er, being tantalized, nettled, and stung into the passion, by her taunting indifference, her indomitable mirth, her bold, brilliant, physical beauty, and her almost insolent wit, his love stands at the furthest possible remove from anything like spiritual rapture or any sweet turnult whatsoever. It is a jubilant, militant, self-confident love, and even were it scorned and repulsed, the lover would still remain undurt. Henry V., in his wooing of his French Kate, is not further away from the mood of Romeo than Benedick is in his wooling of Bealrice. " From the crown of his head to the sole of his foot," says Don Pedro, "he is all mirth: what his heart thinks his tongue speaks." The thought which should inspire caution as to positive definition of Bene dick, however, -or as to positive definition of healrice, either—is the thought that they may, perhaps, have been designed as pretenders to heartlessness, each intuitively suspecting the other in this particular. They are very

Mr. Irving's humor may, perhaps, be best defined as subtle playfulness. In Louis XI. it is the grisly playful ness of the sick panther. In Dordon tit is the u playfulness of the accomplished and fastidious gentle man. In Richard III. it is the heartless, sardonle, cruel playfulness of the astute, hypocritical villian. In Dubase it is the cold, deprayed, hideous playfulness of the insensate, swaggering ruffian. In each case it is play-fulness—which, of course, may be either amiable or baleful—and it is invariably subtle. It is not the humor that laughs and shakes; it is the numor that smiles; and whether the smile shall be pleasant or unpleasant must depend upon the quality of the character out of which the humor is derived. Such humor may surprise and gratify a spectator, but it seldom or never can rejoice him. The word "amusing" seems a strange word to apply to either Dubosc or Louis XL, but the most amusing moments that have been provided by the acting of Mr. Irving, thus far, in America, have been provided in those characters.

His Benedick, to be sure, amuses, but it is less amusing than charming. In this part his playfulness reappears under still another guise, and is the playfulness of an odd, quaint fellow, eccentric although elegant, and although volatile and nimble on occasion, mostly observant, quizzical, fond of sagacious rumination, and slightly saturnine. If this is Shakespeare's Benedick, Mr. Irving has exactly reproduced him. If not, he has exalted him. intellectually and by personal traits, to a place among the gentle and sprightly satirical thinkers of the Shakespercau world. And this, we think, expresses his real achievement-that he has substituted a complex nature, based on goodness, merrily pretending to cyulc ism, and having rich reserves for the dashing, predom nant, sonorous, gailant known since Charles Kemble's day as the Benedick of the stage. It may not be as true to Shakespeare, but we can not forbear to say that we decidedly prefer it. Mr. Irving was often specially applanded and recalled. There are certain lines of the play which spring into

the memory of every reader of "Much Ado," the moment Beatrice is mentioned; and they help to elucidate her character. "A star danced," she says, "and under that was I born. . . lithank my heart, poor fool, it keeps on the wirdy side of care. . . I was born to speak all mirth and no matter. . . I have a good eye, uncle, I can see a church by daylight. . . I had rather hear my dog bark at a crow than a man swear he loves me." And Hero, who knows her best and loves her most, declares that "her spirits are as coy and wild as haggards of the rock. Disdain and scorn ride sparkling in her eyes, misprizing what they look on."

So far as a women can be understood at all, Beatrice has commonly been understood as the image and essence of flippant vivacity, strong, bold, brilliant, exultant, but un tender and devoid of weman-like gentleness. She is a female Benedick, but, like Benedick, she is sound and wholesome at heart. If she has not the softness of her sex, neither has she its weakness, its conventionality, or its fickleness, nor is there any remantic novseuse in her nature. When once it is touched, her heart will glow with generous warmth, but her sense is paramount to her sentiment, and a passionate resentment of injustice, wh her family affections are concerned, is the deepest fe-

that she displays, for at the very moment when she own her love for Benedick she pledges him to risk his life in a

duel in behalf of another woman.

Miss Terry's art is kindred with that of Mr. Irving, and her success was of the same description. She permeates the raillery of Benirice with an Indescribable charm of mischievous sweetness. The silver arrows of her pungent wit have no barb-for, evidently, she does not mean that they shall really wound. Her appearance and carriage are beautiful, and her tones melt into music. There is no hint of the virage here, and even the tone of sarcasm is superficial. Archness playing over kindness is the leading characteristic of Miss Terry's ideal of Beatrice. She